

PART 2





₹ 50

The Battle of Haldi Pass





₹ 50

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Please note: The spellings have been written as per Indian style to reduce the influence of British pronunciations







The Architect Of The Retired Army, Navy And Air Force



War Experts



HOW IS JOSH?



Regiment	War Cry	रण गर्जना
Indian Air Force	Bharat Mata Ki Jai	भारत माता की - जय
Rajputana Rifles	Bolo Raja Ram Chandra Ki Jai	बोलो राजा रामचंद्र की -जय
Rajput Regiment	Bol Bajrang Bali Ki Jai	बोल बजरंग बली की - जय
Traditional Rajput	Ek Ling ji ki Jai	बोलो एक लिंगजी की - जय
Maratha LI	Bolo Shivaji Maharaj Ki Jai	बोला श्री शिवाजी महाराज - की जय

WHERE IS MEWAD? HOW HALDI GHATI (PASS) LOOKS LIKE?





How Haldi Ghati (Pass) looks like?

Bhagal

Actual narrow Pass of Haldi

Chetak Smarak

Is it the claim that ‘ The Battle happened at that time, as presented here’?

- This fight is based on creative freedom. There is no claim that the fight actually took place that way.
- The descriptions of battles recognised and widespread on the basis of facts and evidence are not available in the historical accounts.
- Therefore, events are established based on information that is currently being identified.
- In such a situation, this scenario is presented keeping in view the life events of those individuals, courage, past and future displayed bravery, military management skills and use of available resources and weapons.

What Was The Political Situation Before The Haldi Pass Campaign?

- In answer to this question, Army officials say -
- 1. We are not historians. But from the general information, it can be said that ...
- 2. King Akbar (age 32) wanted to bring the Mewad kingdom under the Mughal rule. The previous four attempts at peace talks had failed.
- 3. In the year 1576, Prince - Kunwar Man Sinh of Amer (Jaipur) state (Age 27) led the expedition.
- 4. As per the plan, Maharana Pratap (37) was to be captured or killed and his Gogunda and Kumbhalgad fort be taken over. Akbar wanted to end the dominance of Rajputs. And earn tax revenue on the trade route to the Mughal power.



What Was The Political Situation Before The Haldi Pass Campaign?

- 5. Rana Pratap was wounded in the battle, but could not be captured. Thus, the campaign on Akbar's side failed. Because of this, Man Sinh was not allowed to attend Darbar for the next 2 years!
- 6. Elephants were used as war tanks. Chetak's horse was injured by an elephant and Rana Pratap had to be dispersed in the mountain pass of Haldi Pass (Ghati).
- 7. Afterwards the demise of Maharana Pratap in 1597, a peace treaty was signed between the Mewad kingdom and the Mughals in 1615. The women of the Mewad dynasty will not be converted. Mansab of Five Thousand troops will be honoured. But the Mewad rulers will not attend the court, etc. were some clauses of the agreement.

DISCLAIMER

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The Technique Of Deceiving The Enemy Is Used In Football Like War.

1. Goalkeeper
2. Right back
3. Left back
4. Right half
5. Left half
6. Center half
7. Inner right
8. Inner left
9. Right wing
10. Center forward
11. Left wing



Are There Similarities Between War And Sports Like Hockey - Football?

- Although war and football are by no means the same, they have many similarities.
- Battlefields and Fields, Commanders and Coaches, Soldiers and Players, Empires and Teams share a few things.
- Both have the same purpose - to defeat the enemy by any means.
- Both have their own parallels in strategy. They are both violent but bear fruit strangely to the participants.
- War brings death. So in the game, the players get a chance again.
- "All warfare is based on deception," says Sun Tzu.
- That also applies to football or hockey.

The Mughal Army's Method Of Landing Its Troops In Battle

Horse forces were used for battle. Each detachment had several Mansabdars and the senior of them was appointed as the head of the force.

- (1) Koal - The main unit in the army. The commander was in in charge of the detachment.
- (2) Baranghar, Dast Rast and Maimna - These three terms mean right side, right hand. Giving each of them a name a detachment. These include:
- 3) The three terms Jaranghar, Dast-i Chap and Mysra- mean left side, left hand. To the left of the Koal was one to three pieces lined up. Giving each of them a name.
- (4) Altamash (or Iltamash) - A link group standing near the front of the Koal.
- (5) Haraval - The detachment next to Iltamash.
- (6) Haraval-i Jaranghar - The detachment in front of Jaranghar
- (7) Haraval-i Baranghar - The detachment in front of Baranghar.

Initially, combat squads were sent to test the front line

Haraval - An army of three large squadrons ahead of Iltamash











Left Haraval

Iltamash

Iltamash

Right Haraval

- A link group standing near the front of the Koal.

Koal (Commander)

Jaranghar (Left Flank)

Baranghar (Right Flank)

Chandavul- Rear Reserve Force

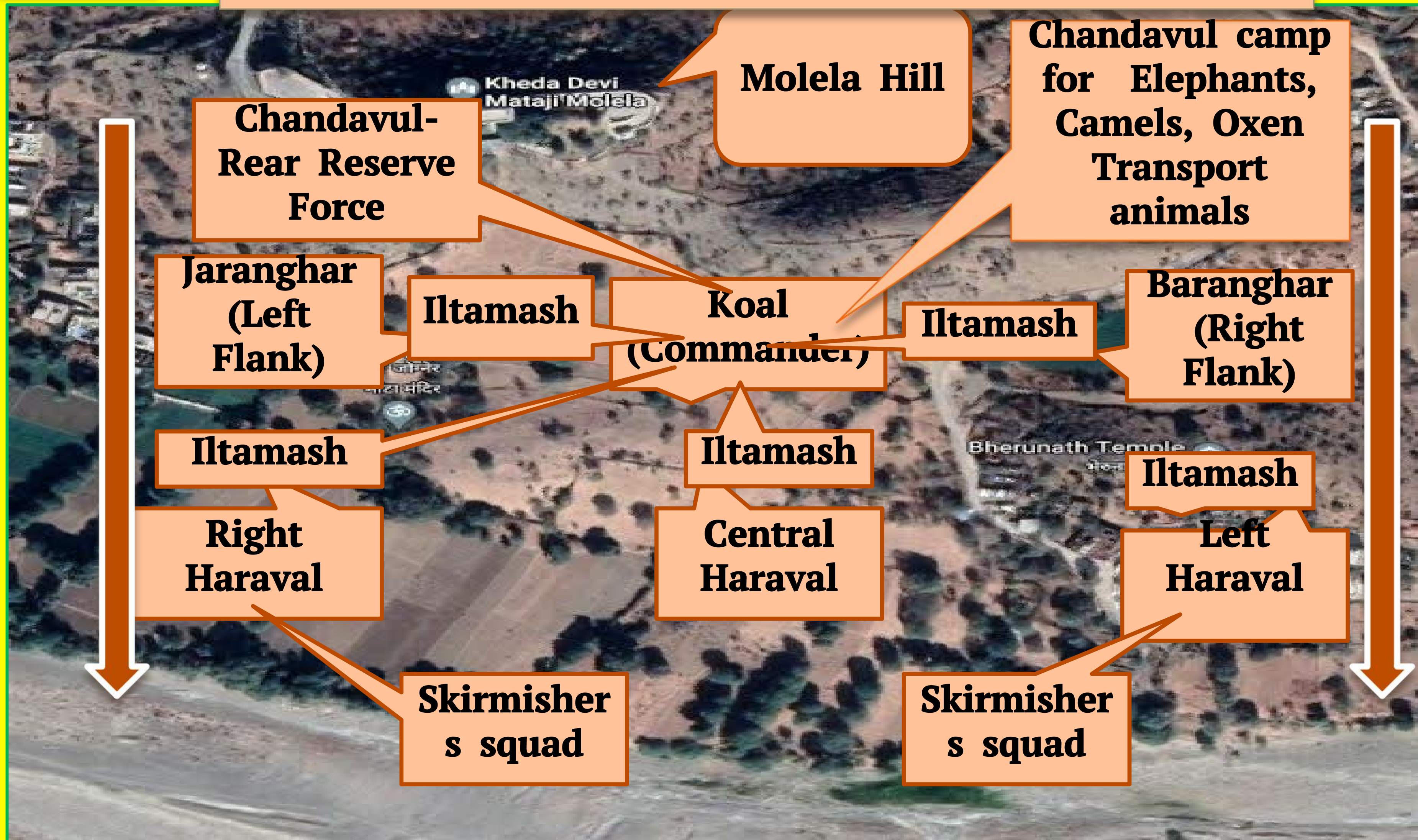
Commander in Chief

Chandavul camp for Elephants, Camels, Oxen Transport animals

18 June 1576 at6 am

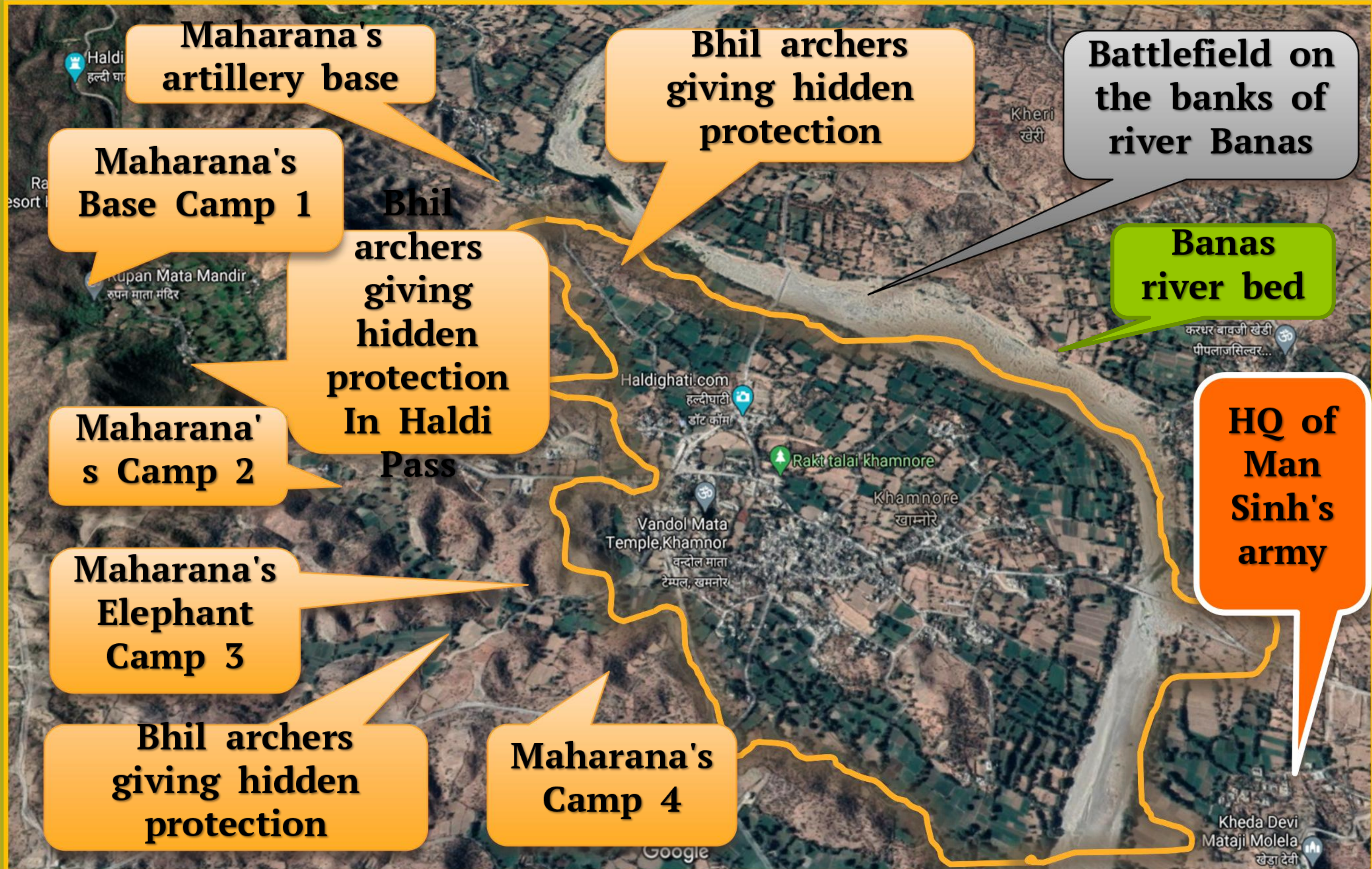
Mughal army's Deployment method

Army formation kept coming from Molela hill across Banas river to the battlefield



**Scene 1
06.30
am**

Deployment of Mewad Forces



Planetary Position Of 18 Jun 1576

- **The horoscope indicated Sarvartha Siddhi Yog, one of the most important yoga, auspicious planetary composition day.**



27, Jyeshtha
Shukla Paksha, Dwadashi
1633 Tarana, Vikrama Samvata
Nathdwara, India

18
June 1576
Friday

Nirjala Ekadashi Parana, Pradosh Vrat, Vinchudo, Sarvartha Siddhi Yoga

- **3rd April 1576 day Kwr Man Sinh started his campaign from Amer fort too on Sarvartha Siddhi Yoga thithi.**



10, Vaishakha
Krishna Paksha, Dashami
1633 Tarana, Vikrama Samvata
Jaipur, India

03
April 1576
Saturday

Sarvartha Siddhi Yoga, Bhadra



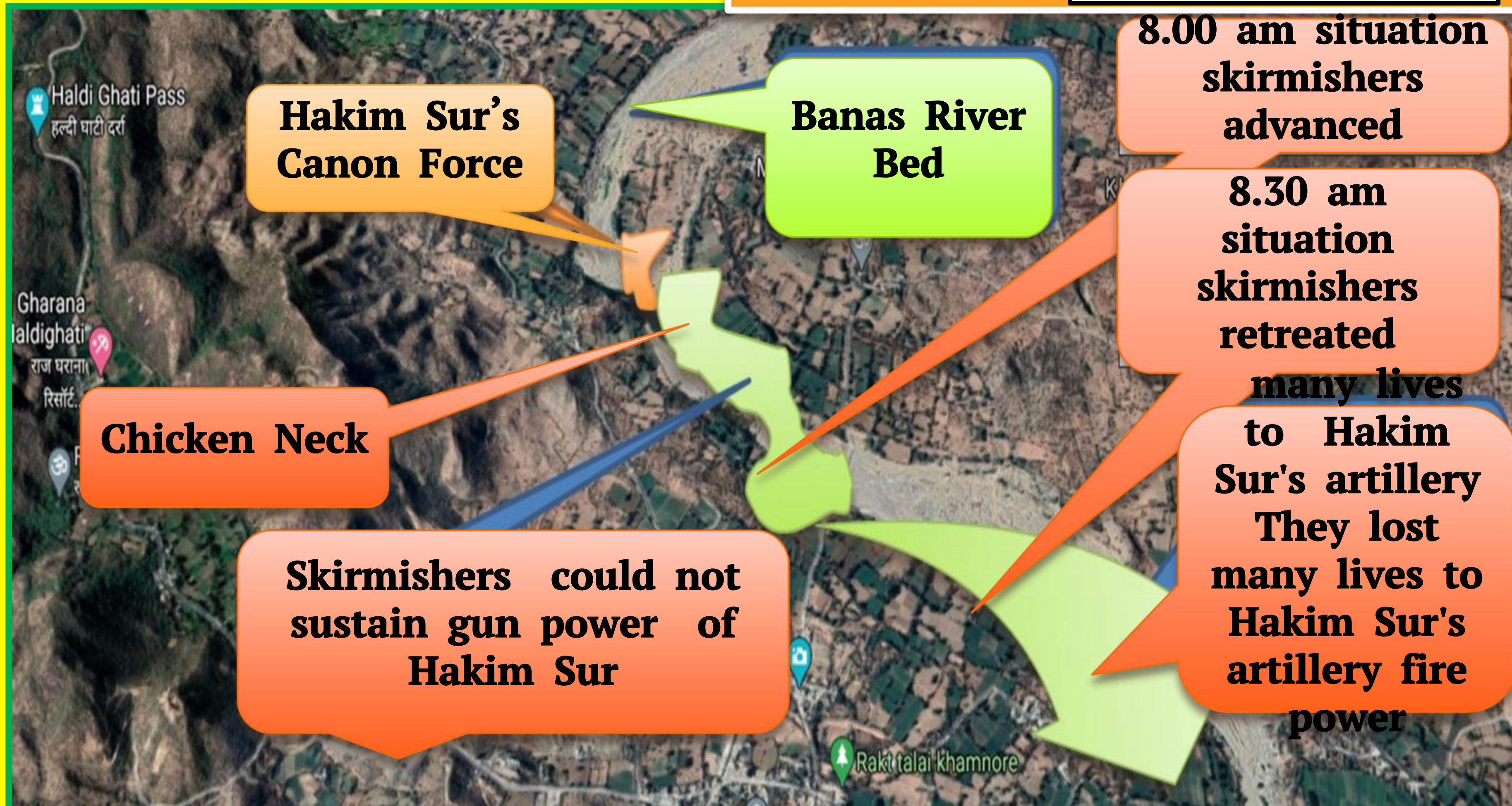
Jantar Mantar at Dilli and Jaipur are the gifts of Amer Maharaja Clan

The Mughal army - A special company of trained skirmishers, advanced for testing opponents of Hashim Baraha Sardar

Scene 1.1 8.00 am

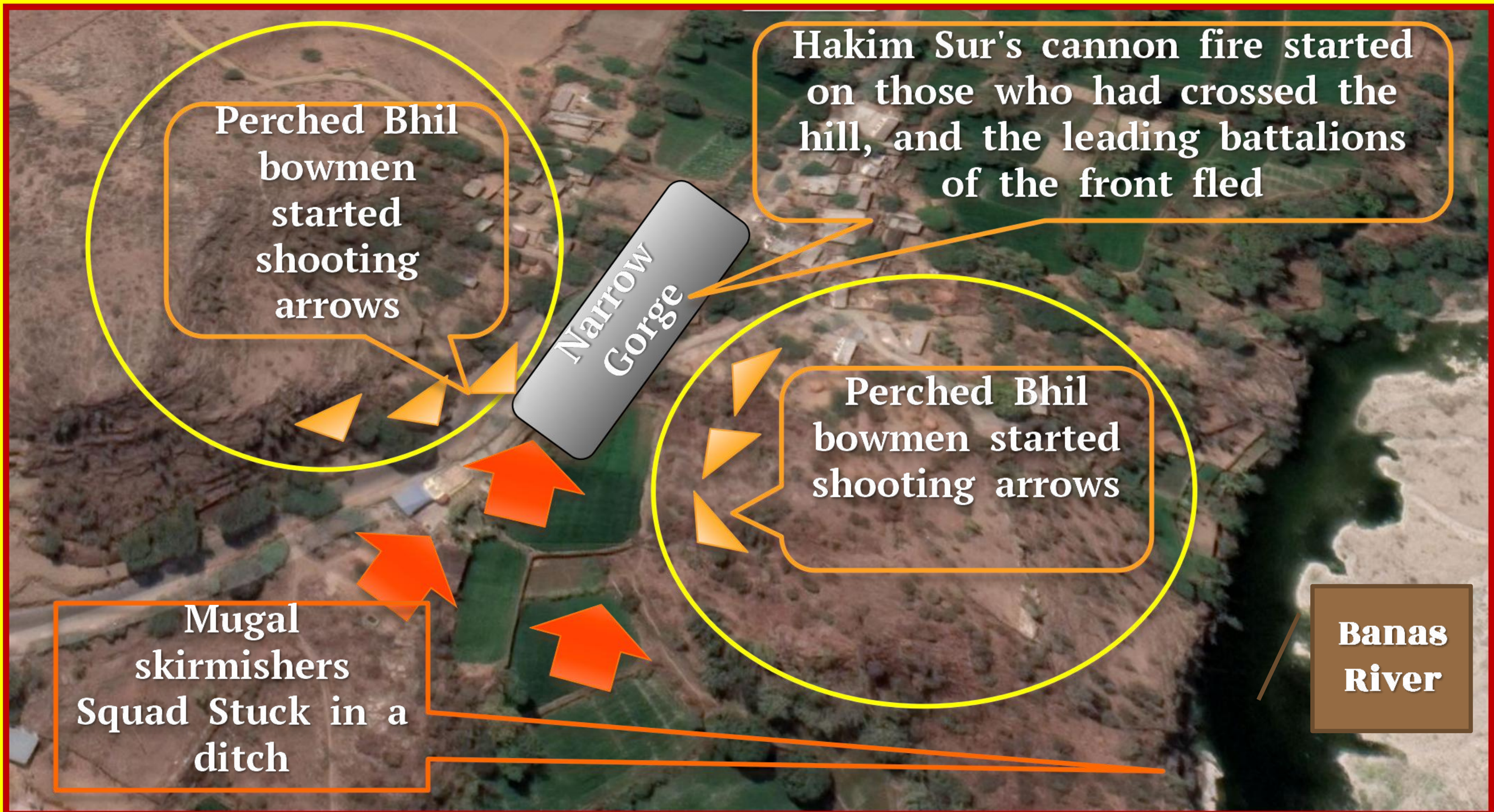
Mewad army - Bhil Rana Punja's bowmen showered arrows from both sides of the hill. They lost many lives to Hakim Sur's artillery fire power and retreated by the side of the river.

Scene 1.2 8.00 am



Scene 1.3 8.30 am

The Chicken Neck Was Blocked By Mewad Artillery



Scene 1.4 9.30am

Hakim Sur Canon Force

Teerandaaj were able to climb up the tops of both side hillocks from behind and scared away the Bhils.

Chicken Neck broken

Vanguards of Asad Khan and Rana Loona karan went to fill the void

Malinda Temple

मलिंडा मंदिर

Raj Gharana
esort Haldighati
राज घराना
रिसॉर्ट...

Rupan Ma
रुपन माता मंदिर

पीपलाजसिल्वर...

talai khamnore

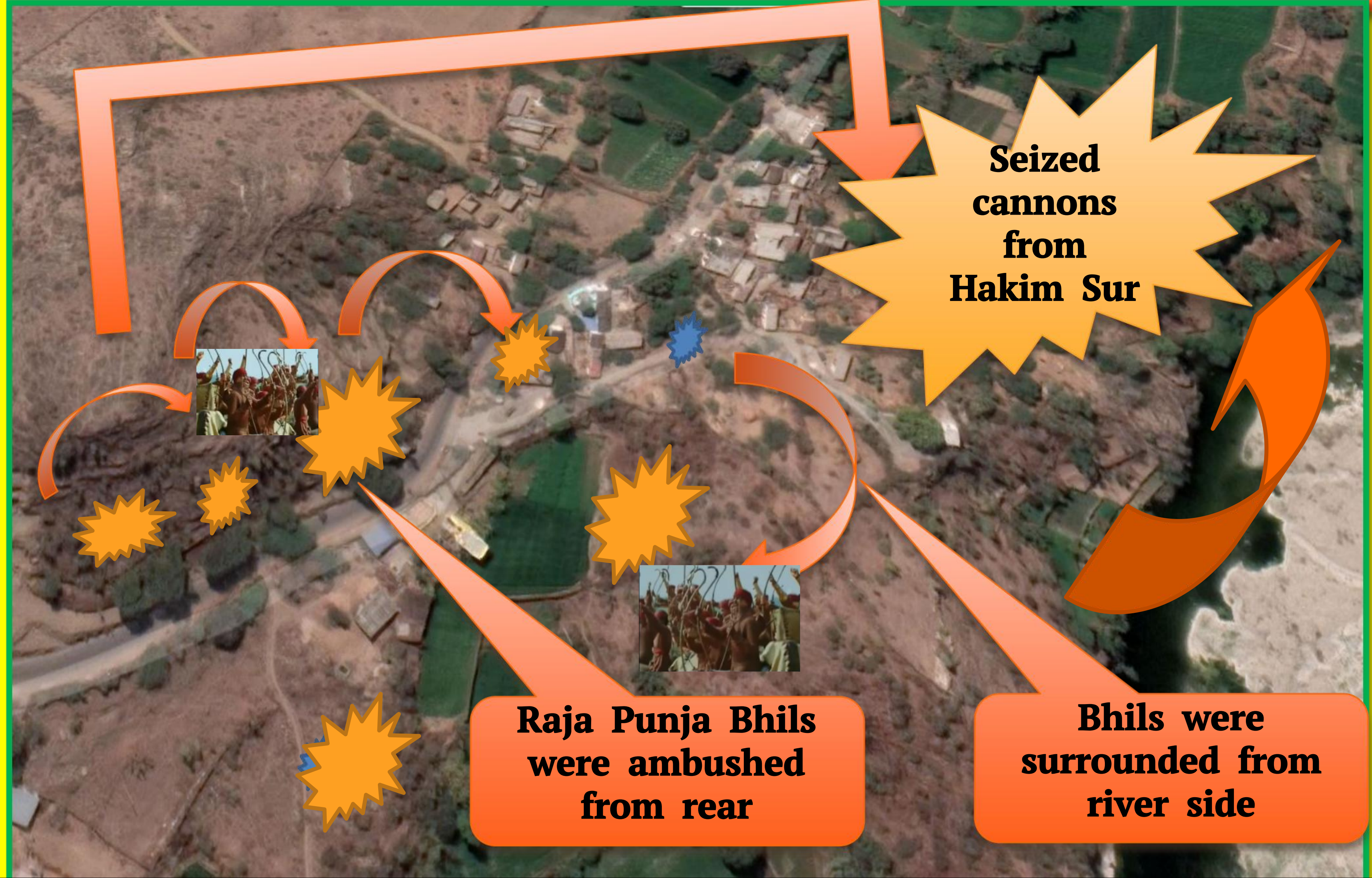
खाम्नोर

Vandol Mata Temple,Khamnor
वन्दोल माता टेम्पल, खमनोर

- Vanguards of Asad Khan and Rana Loon karan went to fill the void. They, too, were pushed back. However, some MugalTeerandaaj were able to climb up the tops of both side hillocks from behind and scared away the Bhils.
- That gave an opening to cross the narrow pass to take control of medium size cannons from Hakim Sur. Thus, he was made non-effective and perhaps killed.

Scene
1.5
9.30am

Mugal Took Control Of Medium Size Cannons From Hakim Sur. Mugal Teerandaz Climbed Up The Tops Of Both Side Hillock From Behind And Scared Away The Bhils



Scene 2.1 9.30 am

Seeing The Disarray, The Elephant's Force Of Mewad Side Led By Maharana Pratap On The Top Of Ram Prasad Came Out. They Ran Across The Leg Flank Of Mugal Forwards.

Mugal forces of Gazi Khan of left flank were thrusted far behind by charging Maharana Pratap's elephants.



Kol of Central force Kwr Man Sinh with his artillery and canons

Rest elephants Force



Maharana on Ram Prasad



Gazi Khan and Shahjade

Driven Force of Mugal infantry

Scene 2.2 10.00 am

Mewad Elephant Force Ran Across The Left Flank Of Mugal Forwards. Kazi Khan With Whom Courtier Mulla Badayuni Had Been Placed To Watch The War Proceedings On Special Permission. They Both Had To Some How Save Themselves.

Kazi was hit on the wrist, hence under the pretext, he disappeared. Badayuni watched it with amusement. He felt how the tall names as warriors are hollow. Badayuni's eyewitness account though one-sided had been accepted as history records.

‘How the tall names as warriors are hollow’ said Badayuni

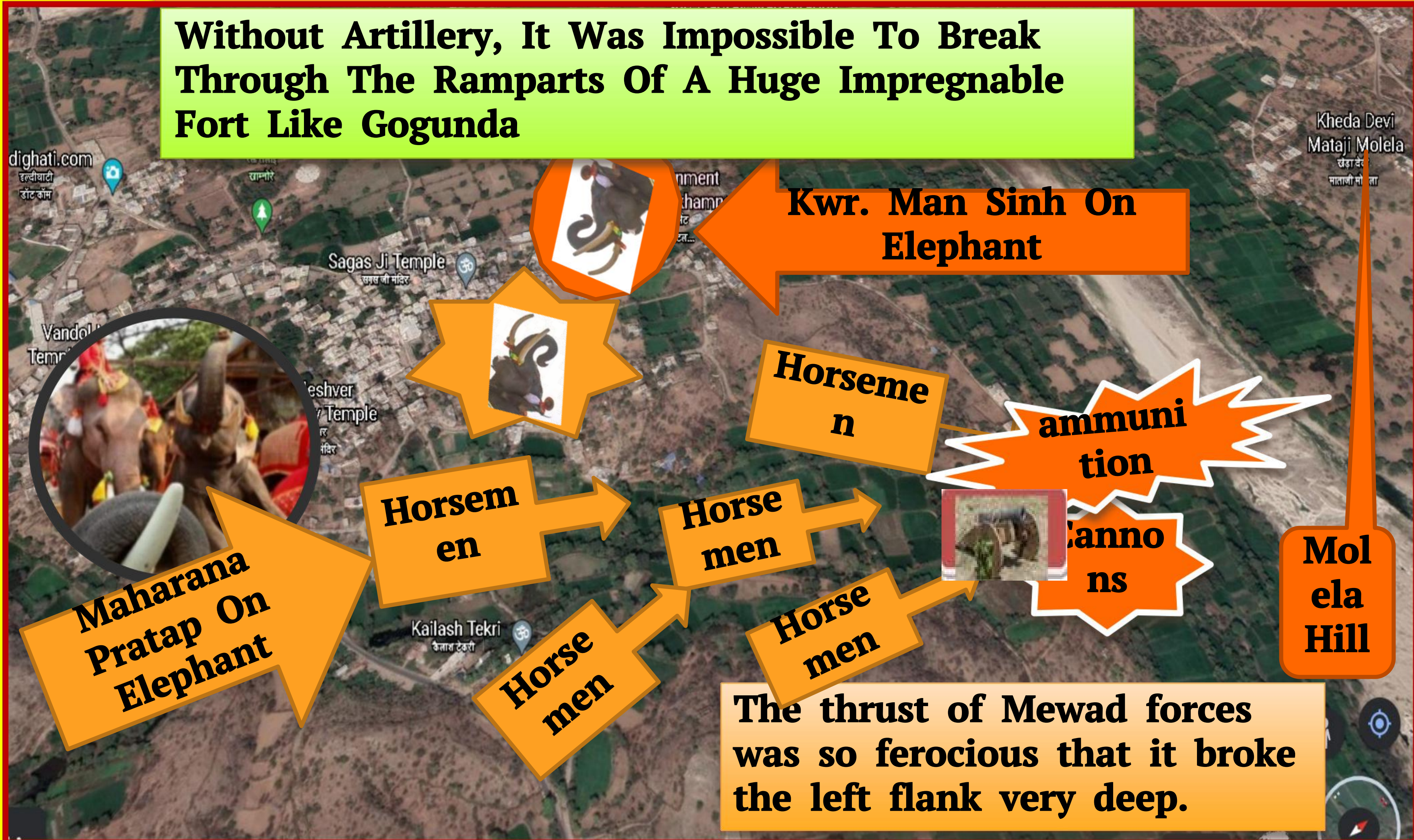
Hashim Barha and Badauni

Badayuni was with Hashim Barha when he saw Kazi Khan was a runaway’ he said

Kazi Khan, Sikri Shahjade runaway the battle.

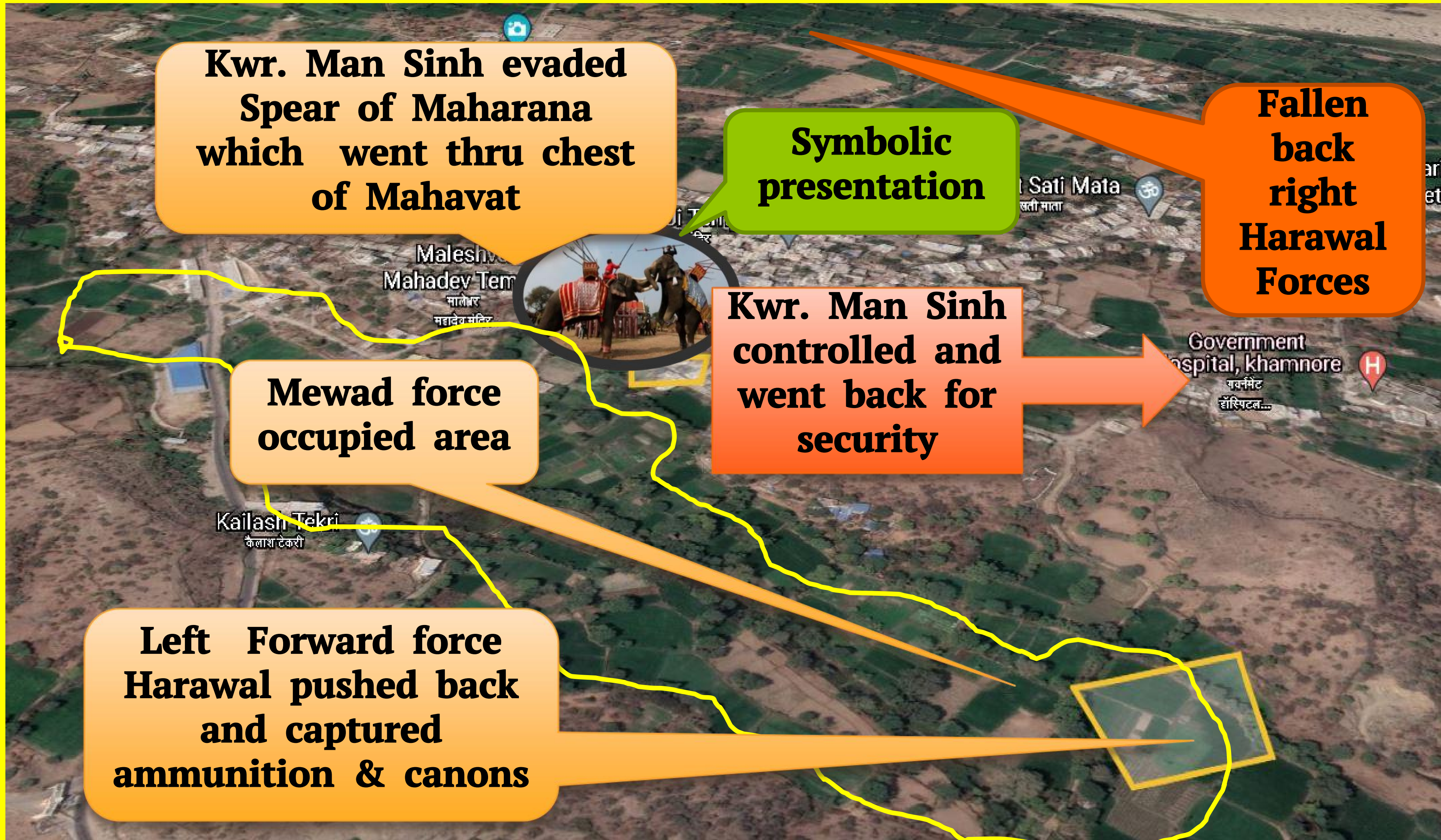
Scene 3.1 10.30 am

The Main Objective Of The Mewad Forces Was To Seize Or Neutralize The Mughal Artillery And Explosives. Without Artillery, It Was Impossible To Break Through The Ramparts Of A Huge Impregnable Fort Like Gogunda.



Scene 4.1 10.30am

The Two Generals Came So Close That A Deadly Attack was possible By Throwing Spears At Each Other.



Scene 4.2 11.00 am

Maharana Pratap Wanted To Clinch The Win

- He waved all senior Sardars and their forces that they should mount Final attack.
- All agreed to attack the retreated Mugals.
- Everyone charged with repeated War slogan.
- "Bolo Ek Ling ji ki - Jai…"

M' Pratap Orders To Occupy Center Field To Finish The Battle



- Charan Jaisinh
- Charan Kaisa Sinh
- Dodia Bhim Sinh
- Hakim Khan Sur
- Bhama Shah
- Tarachand
- *Rao Poonja Bhill
- And many others
- War Elephant Force

Kwr. Man Sinh called Madho Sinh

Madho Sinh signalled

Uzbek Mihtar Khan was waiting for orders

- Many Mewad Sardars attacked the retreating Mugals

Scene 5.1 11.00 am

Kwr. Man Sinh Signalled Chief Of The Fresh Cavalry Company, Uzbek Commander Mihtar Khan, By Waving Of Flags To Rush Into The Field...

Uzbek Cavalry Reserve Rear Forces Waiting For Orders Attacking From Behind



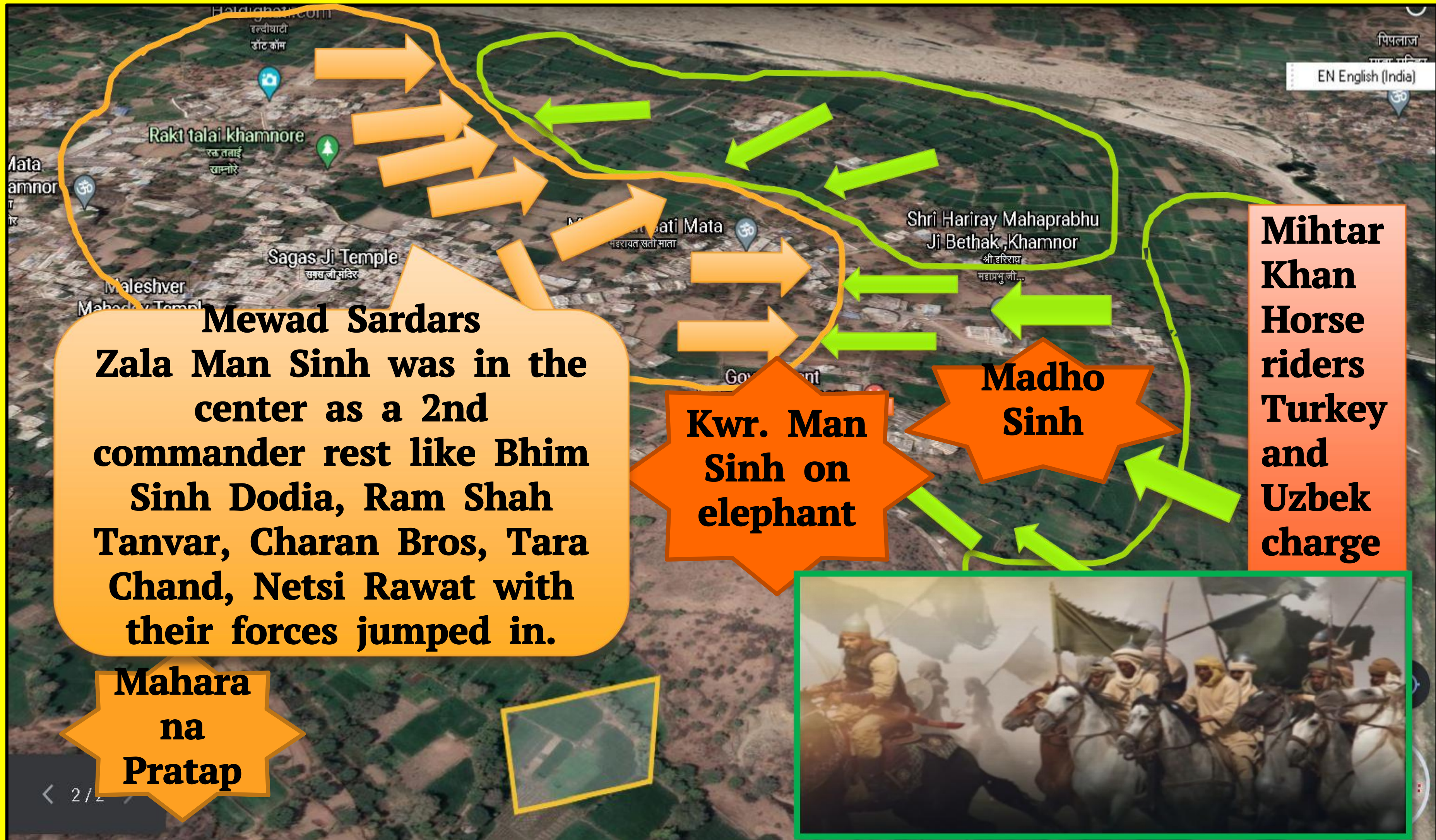






Scene 5.2
11.15am

Kwr. Man Sinh Called For Reserve Force



Scene 5.4 11.00 am

Maharana Shifted To Favourite Chetak Horse

Kailash Tekri
कैलाश टेकरी
gas Ji Temple
Shree Paraswnath Temple
श्री परस्नाथ मंदिर
aleshver
emple
Vandol Mata Temple,Khamnor
वन्दोल माता टेम्पल, खमनोर
vat Samiti
nnore

Elephant



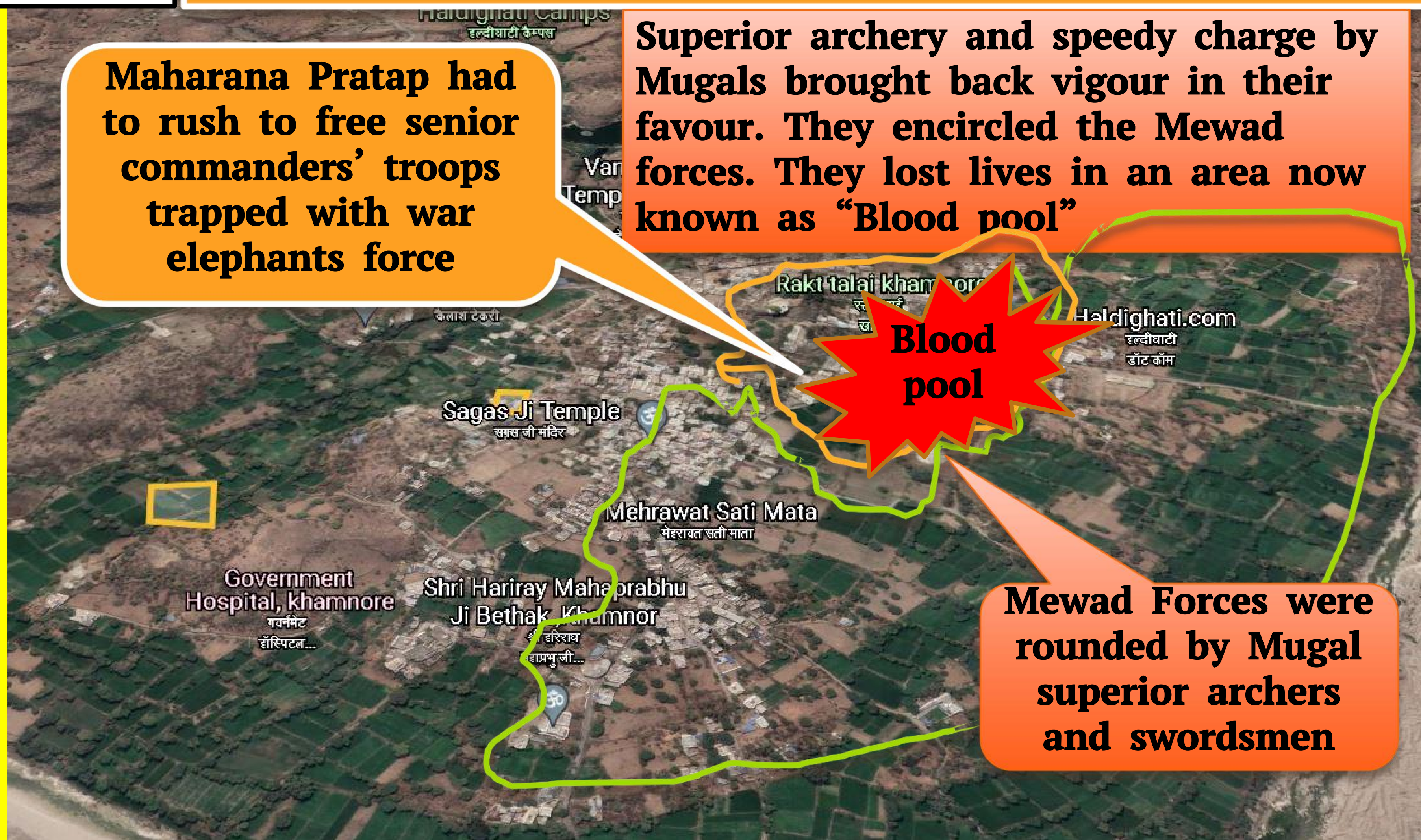


Maharana Pratap's reserve Horse Chetak

In the course of time, Maharana Pratap withdrew his elephant from the battlefield, thinking that he himself would not be injured in the attack of arrows and spears. He was convinced that the Mughal army could be defeated by the chieftains of Mewad.

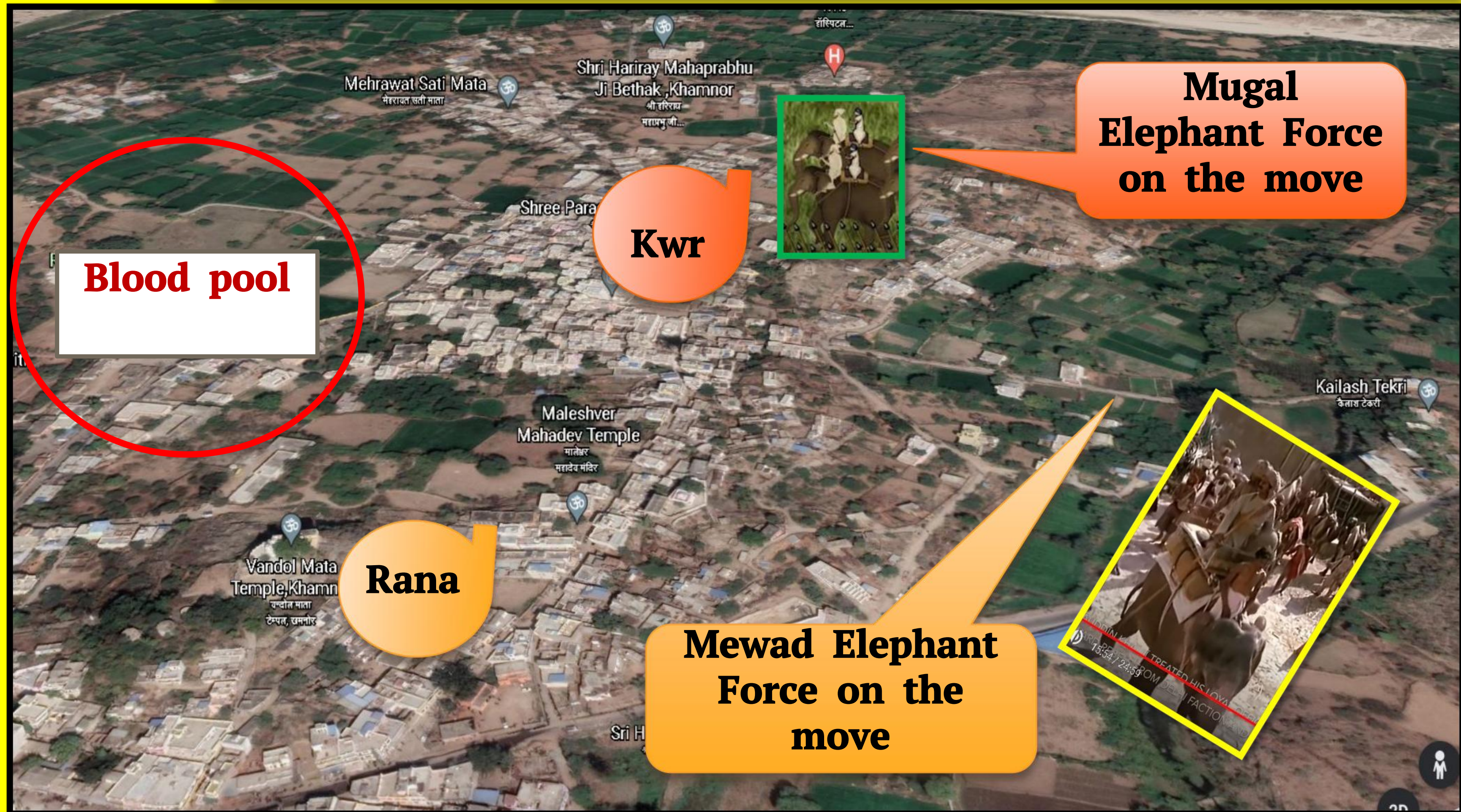
Scene 6.1 11.00 am

Deadly Situation For Mewad Forces



Scene 6.2 12.00 am

Seeing that the situation was getting out of hand, Maharana Pratap ordered t his war elephants in the middle of the field. In response Kwr. Man Singh led his elephant army into battle.



Scene 7.
12.30 am

War Elephants



- The battle of the elephants used to be extremely fierce.
- The elephants were specially decorated. They were trained to run and kill enemy soldiers with swords tied to the trunks. Sharp daggers were attached to the raised tusks.
- Seeing such a roaring elephant in front, the soldiers had no choice but to flee and save themselves.
- Skilled mahouts forced them to obey various orders from the goading instrument (Ankush) sting of such elephants.
- Trained warriors, who were riding on the top houwda, had a stock of spears and arrows of various lengths.

Symbolic Photo



Mahavats And Supporting Staff



- In the shaky seat due to the movement of the elephant, the success rate of hits used to be low.
- Riser had to duck in side the houwda to avoid the attack of spears arrows missile thrown at them.
- If no one gets injured by the weapon thrown towards the enemy, the throw used to go to waste.
- The auxiliary personnel running behind were equipping the chief sitting in the houwda with various lengths of spears, arrows and extra bows.
- The Mahavat and warrior had a thick leather safety jacket so as not to get injured.

Symbolic Photos

SCENE 7.13.00 am

War Elephant Luna Of Mewad Side Got Injured...

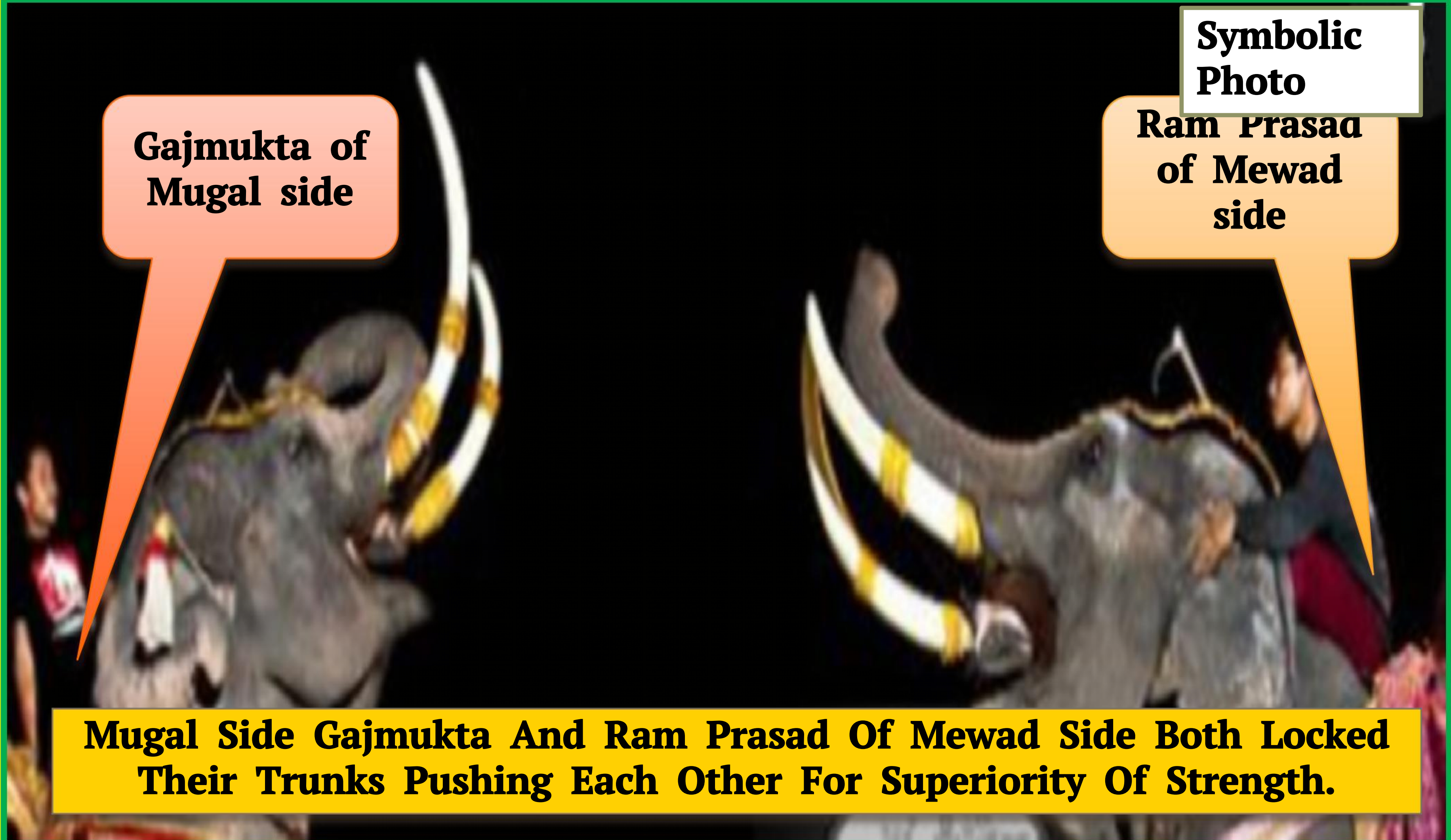


Elephant Luna of Mewad side collapsed

Symbolic Photo

SCENE
7. 2
13.00
am

Then Came Gajmukta And Ram Prasad Both Locked Their Trunks Pushing Each Other. It Was The Test For Skilled Driver Mahoots



SCENE
7.3
13.00 am

Both Elephants Were Highly Trained

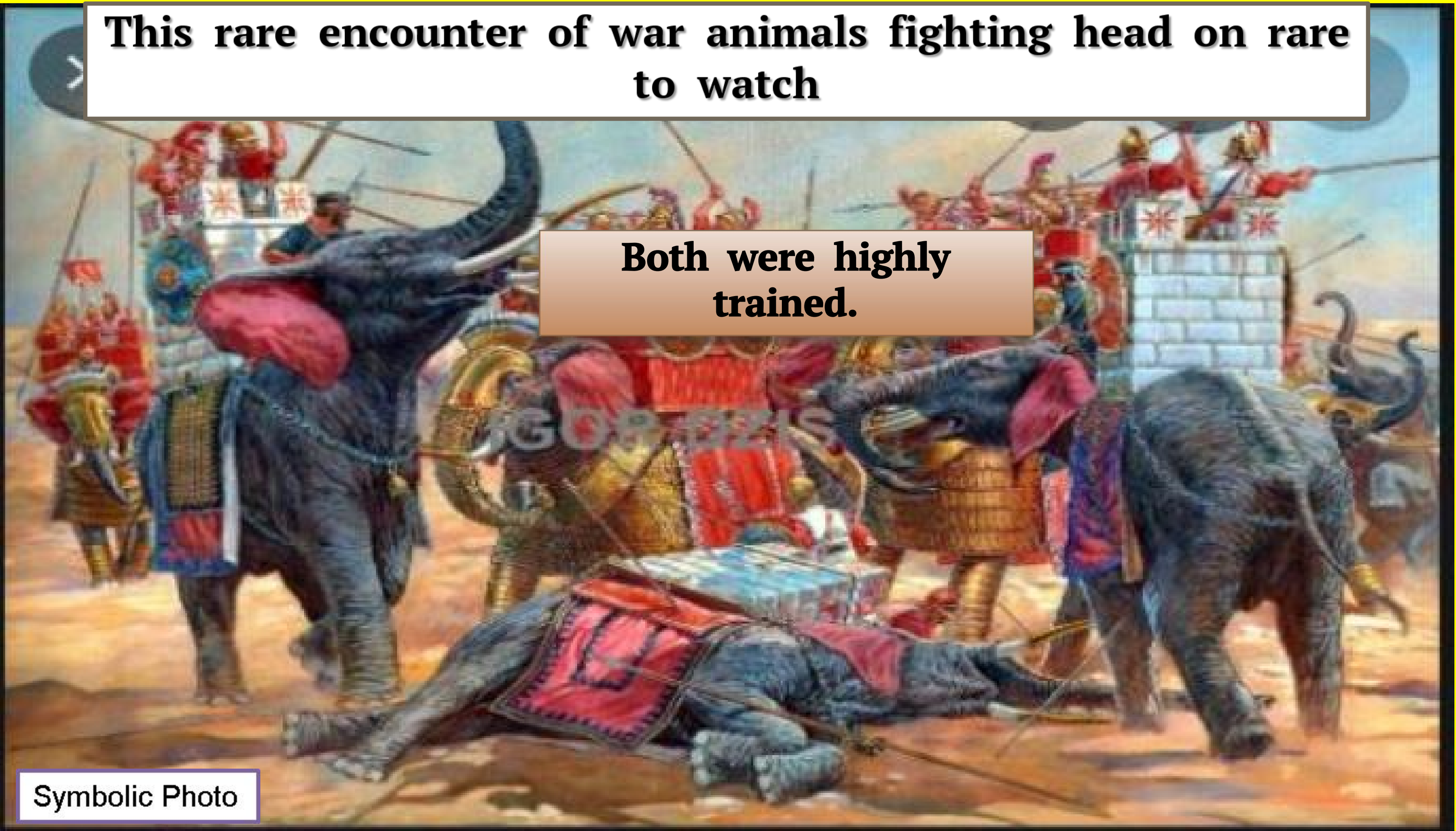
It was the test for skilled driver Mahavats too.



SCENE 7.4
13.00 am
onwards

Six Elephants Were Deployed

This rare encounter of war animals fighting head on rare to watch



Both were highly trained.

Symbolic Photo

Scene 7.5 14.00 Afternoon

THE BATTLE TOOK A DANGEROUS TURN WHEN RAM PRASAD'S MAHOUT COLLAPSED.



The intelligent Ram Prasad, seeing the mahout falling down, caught him in his trunk and began to help him mount again. But as Mahoon was badly injured, he could not ride on Ram Prasad's neck again.

Symbolic Photo

RAM PRASAD TAMED BY PRICKING ANKUSH AND SOMETIMES BY TEASING…

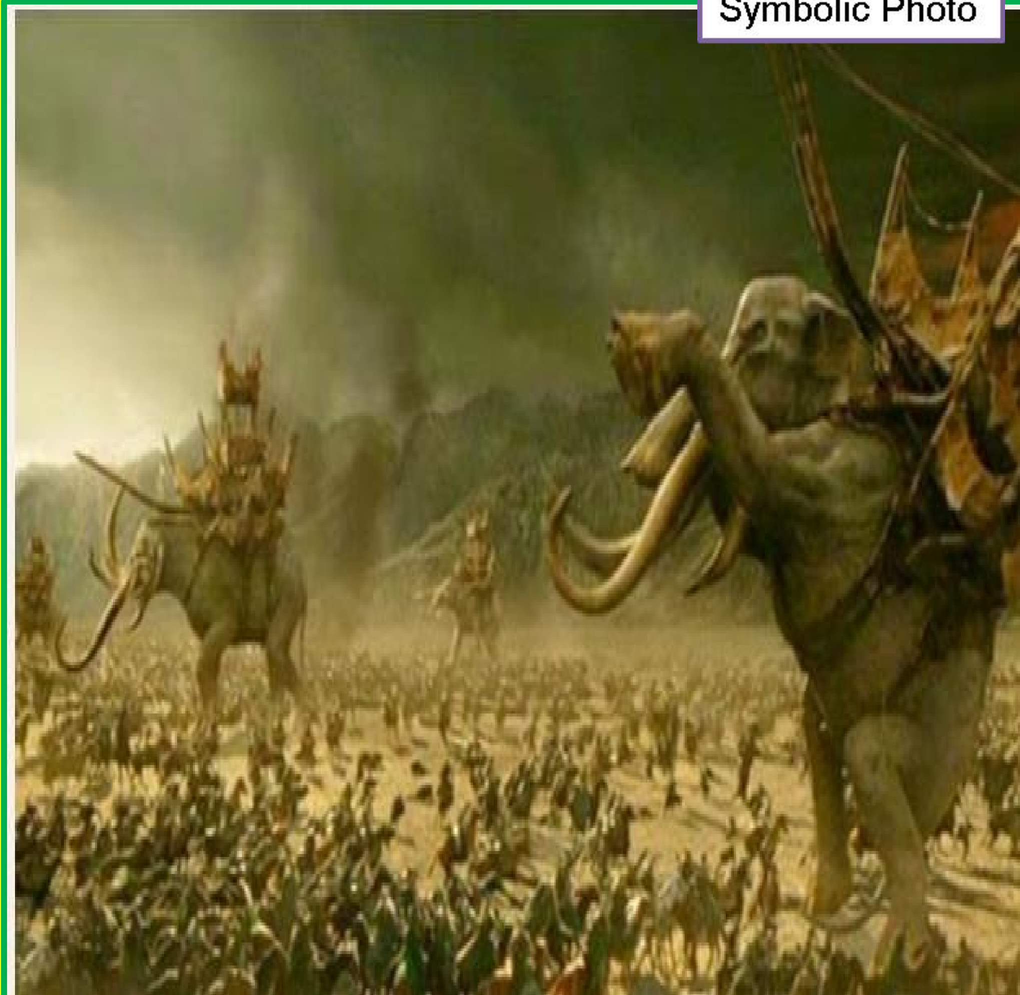


- A mahout in the Mughal army jumped boldly and looked for a chance to ride elephant Ram Prasad's back.
- He skillfully captured the elephant. He tamed Ram Prasad by piercing the very sensitive part of the skull with a sharp bridle and sometimes by pinching it.

Ramprasad started wreaking havoc on his own Mewad army...

Soon, Ram Prasad wreaked havoc by marching on the Mewad army against the Maharana's elephants. Due to this, Mewad soldiers started fleeing in all directions. Then the remaining elephants of the Mughals trampled the army of the Mewarkars under their feet, and sometimes they kept moving and cutting the army with swords attached to sharp spikes.

Symbolic Photo



Scene 8.
15.00 pm

In A Rather Desperate Move, Maharana Wanted To Reach Out To Kwr. Man Sinh.







Symbolic Photo

- As per original plan Maharana Pratap was not to venture in high risk zone lonely by himself.
- The tension of war elephants stampeding own troops mercilessly.
- His dear and elderly Sardars sacrificing their life for the cause of Mewad estate had effect on his sane and balanced mental status.
- In a rather desperate move he wanted to reach out to Kwr. Man Sinh.

SCENE
8. 1
15.00 am
onwards

Chetak,The Most Obedient Horse Too Obliged Master's Wish.

He was confronted by soldiers. At one point of time he saw at a distance Kwr. Man Sinh, “I, Rana Pratap is here before you” the famous quote was uttered.

- In a desperate mood, Chetak was goaded with familiar sweet words.
- The most obedient horse too obliged master's wish. Ran his heart out.
- Avoiding the sundry, he shouted the name of Lord Shiva as a war cry, Kwr. Man Sinh hurriedly asked his Mahoot to avoid confrontation...

Scene 8.2 15.15pm

Trained Horse Chetak

Symbolic Photo

- It was compulsory on the part of Maharana Pratap t aid of his subordinate commanders. Riding over to his most trusted and trained horse Chetak, he dashed towards the enemy. His personal Bhil guards too ran behind him.



Most trusted and trained horse Chetak Maharana Pratap dashed towards the enemy.



Scene 8.3 15.15 pm

Chetak Took His Famous Posture To The Perfection…



Symbolic Photo

- Chetak took his famous posture to the perfection. Front hooves raised near the controlling legs of Mahavat. So that he would lose the control of elephant with his legs.
- Ducking down inside the Howda Kwr saved himself. Chetak horse was trained to attack elephants near the ear to avoid swings of swords with sharp attachment.

Scene 8.6 15.30 pm

Zala Man Sinh Took Over The Situation





Symbolic Photo

Security ring leader Zala Man Sinh rushed to prevent damage to Maharana Pratap. Changing the heardwear Zala advised to rush back to safety.

Maharana Pratap read the situation. He has his plan ready for this eventuality. He wanted Kwr. Man Sinh to come after him in the gorge or Ghati of yellow coloured (Haldi) soil.

Scene 9.0 15.30pm

A Tactical Retreat

Symbolic Photo

Leaving a message to withdraw rather than die. He himself went in the maze of hill hideout.

The Bhils were ready on the perches for the enemy troops to enter the trap of Haldi pass Ghati.



Scene
9.1
16.00pm

Chetak’s Final leap



The obedient wounded Chetak was ready to serve master, ran for about 10 km. There was a dry drain 20 feet deep at one place. An exhausted Chetak could not pass the test of jumping more than 25 feet and fell down with excessive effort.

Scene
9.2
16.015
pm

Maharana Pratap Kissed His Tame Beloved Son

Symbolic Photo



Both of them were injured. With moist eyes, Maharana Pratap kissed his tame beloved son and parted to lead the rest troops.

Scene 10
18 Jun
16.30

Monument At Rakta Talai



Pool Of Blood

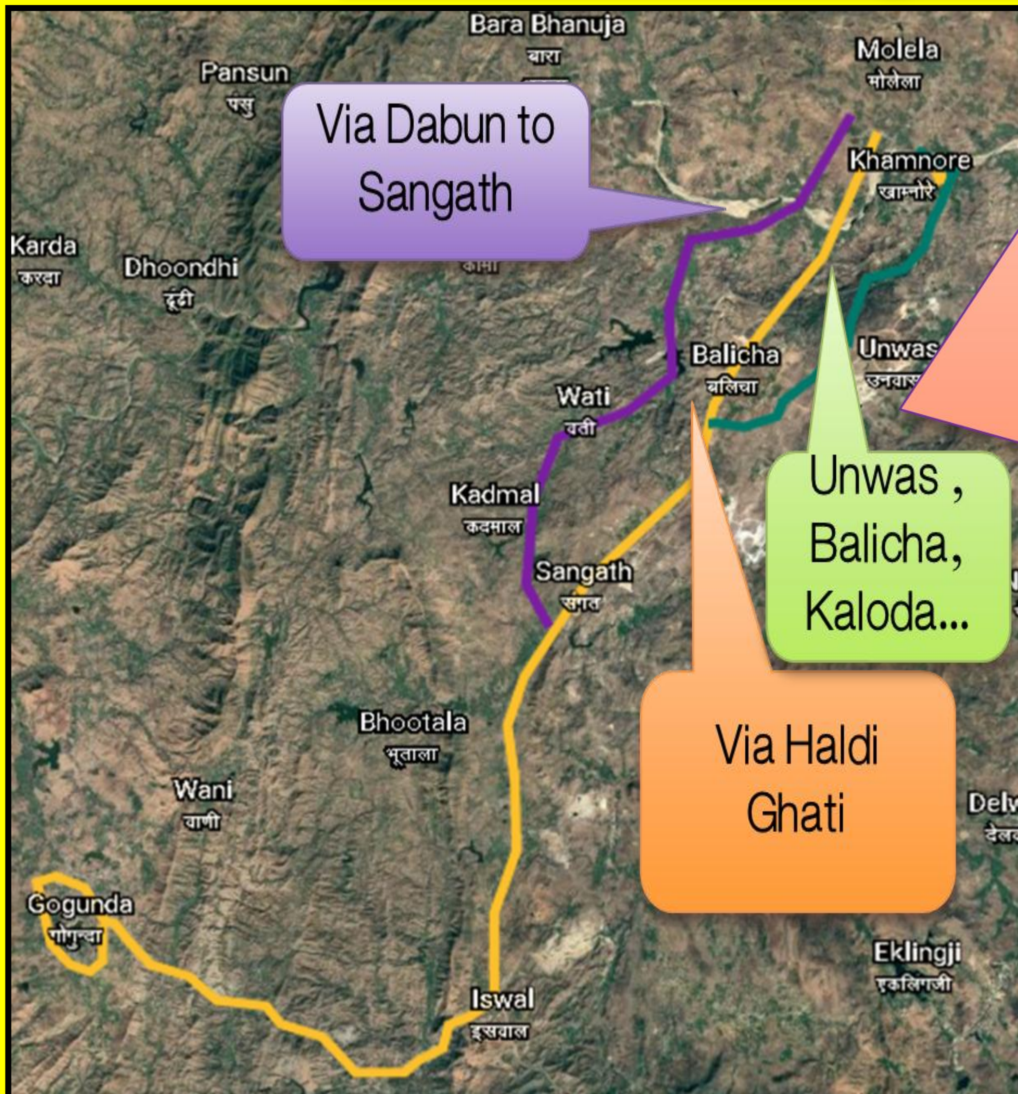


It was at 16.30 By then the weather conditions were cloudy. It would rain at any moment. Kwr. Man Sinh called back troops to Molela camp.

Heavy showers lashed the battlefield. The pool of blood of dead and injured stated to flow.

Scene 11.1
Date: 20 Jun 1576
11.00

Three Possible Routes To Gogunda Fort.



2 Days Later...

- ❖ Mewad support forces disappeared on the way to Kumbhal gad.
- ❖ The fighting force hid them selves near 3 possible routes to Gogunda Fort.
- ❖ 1. from Haldi Ghati difficult terrain, 2. via Dabun, Sangath.
- ❖ 3. via Unwas.

Scene 12.1 Date: 1st week of July 1576 11.00am

Sum up… Who won?





- Later events indicated that the cannons and ammunition was not of any use in spite of temporary repairs. They remained as a show piece. The fort of Gogunda was strong to devoid attacks for months.
- The Mugal Commanders were unhappy about shortage of food supplies, angry about the tackling of the situation. The hungry soldiers went away to report to King Akbar. The loss of artillery force in Haldi Ghati was decisive. Mugals could not break open Gogunda Fort. It remained invincible for months. Kwr. Man Sinh was banned to attend the court of Akbar for next two years.
- Maharana Pratap went wandering in the of Aravallis to evade the capture by Mugal campaigns. Bhama Shah and others provided finance and supplies for the campaigns. In the next 12 years he regained almost all forts except Udaipur and Chittodgadh. Thus, it could be said that the battlefield was in favour of Kwr. Man Sinh, But overall it was a victory for Maharana Pratap.
- The battle will be remembered for the velour of many Mewad Commanders who sacrificed their life for the pride of Mewad state.

Thanks giving…

- Dr Pushpendra KARJALI, Lt Gen Devendra Sinh, Brig Hemant Mahajan, Shri Pandurang Balkavade, Dr Mohan Srimali, photos from Prem Digital Studio, others.
- Reference books, videos: Kesari Sinh, Dr Omendra Ratnu, Raman Bhardwaj, Material from Shriji Maharana of Udaipur,
- This work could not have been so full of resources but for the guidance of above.
- Pl indicate any inaccuracies .